

BARRE DAILY TIMES

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FRANK E. LANGLEY, Publisher

We cannot imagine a president of the United States resigning under stress of public duties or dissatisfaction with the trend of affairs in the republic. Moreover, President Wilson isn't one of the quitting kind.

The House couldn't do anything more acceptable to the mass of people in the United States than to follow the Senate's example in the upholding of the hands of the president in his negotiations with Germany and Austria. It is to be hoped that politics will play a very small (if any) part in the proceedings in the House.

A photograph of the crowd brought out by the funeral of French victims of German Zeppelin attack on Paris does not seem to bear out the report that France is denuded of males for war service, as the photograph shows about every other person in the crowd was a male of an age not outside the limits of military service in case of dire necessity. The crowd was composed largely of civilians, at least of those in civilian dress.

The people of the village of Woodstock have a highly developed sense of the beautiful, and perhaps of the value of commercialized beauty when applied to the appearance of their community, for they have been to considerable labor and expense to transform their village, or its central parts, into a place of real attractiveness. That is a strong reason why so many tourists, both winter and summer tourists, make their headquarters in that town for long periods. There is no particular attraction about Woodstock other than acquired beauty and a settled down quiet which appeals to many people who are accustomed to the burly, burly of large cities during the greater part of the year.

To Vermont people that new granite church structure in St. Johnsbury would have looked better if the exterior had been all Vermont granite instead of just the trimmings—Barre (Vt.) Times. The Times does not say, as it might, that the body of the church is of New Hampshire granite—Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

Pardon us for the omission; but, the fact is, we took it for granted that the people would understand the granite came from New Hampshire in case Vermont did not furnish it. New Hampshire is a sort of underdog for Vermont, you know, when it comes to the furnishing of granite for construction work in northeastern Vermont. In this case New Hampshire is entitled to all the credit she has earned for securing a contract to ship granite into Vermont, where most of the granite of the world is produced.

While the attention of the world is chiefly centered on the death grip in eastern France and southern Belgium, some very important happenings have taken place in the theatre of war which has its setting in Asiatic Turkey. There the Russian forces have been making some sweeping inroads into the territory held by Turkey, marked strides having been made in the dismemberment of that ally of the central powers. The results attained will have little direct effect on the outcome of the war, yet they will play an important part when it comes to revamping the geography of the world after the declaration of peace, no matter which side wins. The central powers and their allies are gradually being stripped of their outlying sections and colonial possessions so that in the swapping of lands in the final adjustment the entente allies will have considerable to go and come on in the dicker. Turkey seems likely to be a real loser in any event.

UNIFORM TOWN ACCOUNTING;
BARRE DOESN'T NEED IT.

One article in the warning for the Barre election may have caused some speculation because it was introduced for the first time this year. It reads: "Will the city vote to install a uniform system of public accounting as recommended by the officials as appointed by the governor under the act of 1915?" A similar section appears in the warning of each unit of government throughout the state and the voters in every town, village or city will be asked to vote whether the proposed system shall be installed in their own towns. The law was intended to do away with some of the loose, haphazard methods of conducting town and village financial affairs. Its acceptance would, no doubt, be a great benefit in many towns of the state; but for Barre it would not serve such a purpose inasmuch as Barre already has an efficient system of municipal accounting, established after long and painstaking efforts. Indeed, many prominent features of the proposed system of town accounting are modeled after the system already in operation in Barre; and there would be little vital change should Barre vote to accept the uniform system, while at the same time a considerable expense would be involved in the change if the city should vote in the affirmative on that section of the warning. It seems to The Times, therefore, that the voters of Barre, in the interests of economy while



March has thirty-one days and some of 'em will be the meanest days of all the rough winter. If you last year's overcoat has been faithful to this time, give it to some one needing its warmth. New overcoats for you, \$10, \$15 and \$20. New suits \$10, \$15 and \$20. Can you afford to wear an old one?

WALK-OVER SHOES
for men and women
\$4 and up to \$7.50

F. H. Rogers & Co.

We Clean, Press, and Repair Clothing

at the same time conserving an efficient system of their own, should vote in the negative on this proposition.

THE ANNUAL RECKONING DAY.

The annual day of reckoning in Vermont is at hand. To-morrow the voters of every "little republic" in the state will have the opportunity to go to the polls and place their seal of approval or disapproval on the acts of their servants during the past year and to select those who will carry on the collective business of the 246 communities for a year next ensuing; and, in addition, they will have the opportunity to say whether the system of direct primary elections and the state-wide prohibition law shall become effective forthwith or shall be delayed until March 20, 1927, and May 1, 1927, respectively. Incidentally, they will have the occasion to say whether liquor shall or shall not be sold legally within their corporate town or city limits, albeit the vote in favor of license will be nullified in case the prohibition law should be accepted, as the law would go into effect May 1, 1916. It is, therefore, one of the most important spring elections to be held in Vermont for many years; and the voters have no excuse for shirking their responsibilities in the matter of voting, especially on the issues which have to do with drastic changes in the laws of the state. A record-breaking vote, in the aggregate, is likely to be cast to-morrow, weather conditions being favorable, inasmuch as the sub-strata of public opinion have been stirred up as in no recent years.

CURRENT COMMENT

Mr. Taft's Challenge.

Without abridgment, William Howard Taft gave high-minded warning to Boston university's law students yesterday against a phase of our national life which shadows a serious danger. His warning was likewise a challenge to the young men who listened, an appeal to their mental integrity, which, firmly accepted by them and by their fellows in the profession, can avail to destroy the very danger which made the subject of warning. Mr. Taft held no brief against great corporate interests because they are great. He called attention to the fact that the corporations of the country, however large they may be, must always remain lesser things than the interests of the nation and of justice for the American people. He asked that young lawyers should hold to this larger loyalty. In it they would find a preservative from that decay of intellectual honesty which immersion in great corporate interests is all too likely to cause. In such counsel as this, the nation's former president exposed the fault most commonly made by the assailants of great corporations, when they assume that the officers and attorneys of these interests have entered consciously into illicit practices and illegal evasions. It may be confidently said that the instances where this has occurred are the exceptions, not the established rule. If they were not, we should have no chart to human nature at all, that it could be in a man to govern all his personal conduct by the high standards which make the real success of great business men wherever they may be found, and yet act in life corporate relations with conscious defiance of law. The warning and challenge which young lawyers need to hear is against a far more subtle and insidious destruction of their intellectual honesty and their public spirit than can be contained in any such misrepresentative abuse of corporate interests.

The standards Mr. Taft sets may be called by some too high to ask of human nature. That they are not he himself attested when he said further that he has known great corporation lawyers who have always maintained them. They are only too high to ask when they are asked too late. If in every school of the country there could be preached the gospel which Mr. Taft, in an inestimable service to the best ideals of Americanism, is spreading by such addresses as these he is making in Boston, then indeed the pure gold of integrity which defies all corrosion might replace baser metals at many a point in our national structure. The high counsel he gives may appear to cynics of insufficient practical use, but it is vastly better than the ill-tempered charges heaped upon business men whose quick realization that such sweeping abuse is unfair only serves to turn them against what they come often to conceive as "the public," and often to regard them defiantly on in practices which rebound to the harm of the whole body politic.—Boston Transcript.

BEGAN BUSINESS JANUARY 4, 1914

The Peoples National Bank of Barre

BARRE, VERMONT

STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1916

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Loans and discounts	\$409,698.16	Capital stock	\$100,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure cir. notes	100,000.00	Surplus and profits	30,339.46
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposit	7,000.00	Circulating notes	100,000.00
Bonds to secure postal sav. depositions	22,000.00	Deposits	532,533.70
Redemption fund 5 per cent. cir. notes	5,000.00	Postal savings deposits	11,641.28
All other bonds and securities	185,451.40	United States deposit	5,000.00
Cash and reserve balances	75,136.94	Reserved for taxes and interest	1,200.00
Due from other banks and bankers	4,927.94	Dividend No. 23	3,500.00
		Bills payable	25,000.00
	\$809,214.44		\$809,214.44

The above statement shows a surplus of over 24 per cent., which means that for every hundred dollars which you deposit in the Peoples National Bank, you have the protection of \$124.00 in gilt-edge securities; besides the stockholders' liability. Few people understand that the strength of a bank depends, not on its size, but upon the ratio of capital and surplus to deposits. We solicit your patronage.

The Peoples National Bank of Barre

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings from 7 to 8 o'clock

AMERICANS HARD HIT
BY GERMAN BLOCKADE

Those in Germany Are Not Able to Get Materials with Which to Carry on Their Business and Are De-spairing of Relief.

Berlin, March 4.—For nearly a year and a half the American business men and firms in Germany, cut off almost entirely from the goods with which they do business, have been making desperate but comparatively unorganized efforts to stave off the ruin that has been staring them in the face. Some have tried to import stocks surreptitiously, while others have attempted by curtailment and economy to weather the storm. But, just as steadily as they have curtailed, just so steadily has England tightened its blockade, until to-day the man who receives a shipment of anything that is non-contraband is envied of all his fellow American business men.

The situation became immeasurably worse last year when the facilities of the parcels post no longer were available. More than one firm had eked out its existence by these means.

After a year and a half more or less feeble effort at concerted action has been made. This has consisted of wireless appeals to Congress and to individual congressmen, through the "American Association of Commerce and Trade," praying for some action. The association first sent to most of the big American business firms in Germany a set of questions, the most important of which was, "What do you think will be the result if you continue to be unable to get goods?"

The answers varied in wording, but were epitomized in the reply of the representative of a big typewriter company, declaring that a continuation of the present situation spelled ruin. "Though the association's list of questions did not touch upon the point, nine-tenths of the replies pointed out that in addition to impending disaster, trade was slowly but surely falling into the hands of German competitors."

An Associated Press correspondent made a canvass of the larger American establishments in Germany—establishments which for the most part have been in business for decades, and which not only are gradually losing their German and Austrian business but also before the war dealt with Germany's present opponents, and consequently have lost their trade with Russia, France, Italy, Belgium and other countries.

The list included the largest typewriter company in the world, the largest dental supply firm in existence, the highest shoe company, in point of sales of American goods, in Germany, a large adding-machine corporation, a well known elevator manufacturing concern, one of the largest manufacturers of toilet articles in America and other smaller concerns, but no attempt was made to determine the possible losses of establishments dealing in contraband, or even in conditional contraband—except as the latter constitutes part of the imports of the dental supplies in the form of gutta percha and rubber. The correspondent's investigation was confined solely to things at present held up by the blockade which could not directly serve war purposes.

Many millions of dollars' worth of goods either have been held up or, though needed, have not been ordered because of the impossibility of getting them. Many more millions of invested capital probably will be lost completely, in the opinion of their investors, if there is not a speedy remedy.

Women's and children's shoes, it is contended, are not contraband. Yet the American shoemen in Germany despair of ever being able to get any more because they assume that England withholds these articles on the theory that, without American goods, Germany must apply a considerable proportion of its leather stock to supply its civilian population. With American shoes for women and children this leather could be used for soldiers' footwear.

Business men in other lines—typewriter for example—fail to understand what advantage the blockade can have. America, and America only, they maintain, is being hurt. Germany, they say, has an abundance of metal, and the exclusion of American typewriters merely gives the German manufacturers of this machine an advantage that they have waited for in vain since the introduction of the industry here.

A considerable item in the damage to Americans caused by the blockade lies in overhead expenses. Almost without exception the principal firms here find themselves with long-term leases on their hands. Though they face the necessity of "shutting up shop" within a short time, their rents must be continued as long as they have the money to pay them. All have had to discharge employees, and all have been hampered by losing men who have been drawn into the army. One adding-machine company has reduced its subsidiary concerns from 80 to 20.

The situation, at least for the firms dealing in mechanical devices, & the

more serious because they not only are not able to import their machines but because even shipments of "parts" are stopped, and they cannot in consequence carry out contracts made before the war.

The only American firms which have not reached an almost hopeless stage are those—principally the manufacturers of farming machinery—which have plants here in Germany, and which therefore are largely independent of imports. Many of these are said to be prospering by diverting temporarily their activities to the production of ammunition.

American importers of goods of every kind long ago gave up Holland as a country through which they could get material. Scandinavia has become the medium through which the little dribbles come in. And the Scandinavian countries, according to the consensus of opinion, are busily occupied in looking out for themselves.

Some of the American business men in Germany have discarded all scruples in the matter of declarations, and very freely admit that whenever possible goods declared to be intended for Denmark or Norway are reshipped to Germany. Only in this way have the firms been able to continue in business. Another set of men, in the minority, have gone without that which is urgently needed because they would not try to deceive. The manager of a great concern in Germany has several hundred machines in Sweden which he could secure in case his agent were to swear that the machines were intended for Sweden. Such a declaration would release the machines and they could easily be shipped to Germany.

Possibly seven out of every ten American business men have little hope that the situation is to be or can be remedied.

CUTLER CORNER.

Schools closed here Friday, Feb. 25, after a term of 12 weeks. Number of scholars enrolled, 14. Claude Rogers made a perfect record, having no marks of any kind during the term. Percy Rogers, Corenia and Russell McCormack were absent only two days. Reginald McCormack was absent three days; Silvio and Irene Corti, three and one half days. Winners of the spelling prizes were as follows: Grade 2, Edmond Carrier; grade 5, Claude Rogers; grade 6, Annie Nielsen, (who missed only one word during the term); grade 8, Percy Rogers. Winner of the prize in department and scholarship, Nannie Norin. Teacher, A. J. Lord.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

"The Princess Pat" Got Distinct Approval in Burlington.

To-day's Burlington Free Press has the following to say of "The Princess Pat" performance which played in Burlington Saturday night and which will be shown at the Barre opera house to-night:

"A singer fitted to operetta and obviously trained therein, Ruth Welch, was the princess; pretty, vivacious and of pleasing resources of voice. In many ways she revealed the acting sense. So well equipped a singer, of such pellucid charm, does not come this way every week. Playing her jealous Italian husband, Giorgio Gregorio, sang with admirable finish, especially his Neapolitan love song, and acted with fire. Paul Nicholson, who came here a season or so ago in 'A Pair of Sixes,' was a Bob Darrow of infectious good nature and quiet fun. Capital was the absurd Schmalz of Ben Hendricks, amply self-satisfied and broadly humorous. His was a most amusing performance. Mirth-provoking, too, was Phillip H. Riley as the eccentric sheriff, whose lament in song, 'The Shoes of Husband Number One as Worn by Husband Number Two,' was one of the hits of the piece. Miss Effie Tyne was a personal Grace Holbrook, and Earl Benjamin did neatly as young Schmalz. There were many others including comely coryphees, and each supplied something of value to an engaging performance. And each was an example of the good fortunes in which the cast was selected."

"Received with the eager enthusiasm it deserved was the dancing of Loretta Marks and Francis Bryan, who did three lovely diversions in the last act. It was an exhibition of 'absolute dancing,' non-pantomimic, that was gracefully and spontaneously accomplished and that gave therefore great pleasure. They danced, apparently, with sheer joy and zest, and the effect was something like electrical."

GRANITEVILLE.

Benefit dance, auspices division No. 3, A. O. H., Monday, March 6, Miles hall, Carroll's orchestra. Dancing, 8 to 2. Admission, 75c.

There will be six reels of moving pictures at Granite theatre Tuesday night, March 7—"Slim Princess," in four acts, featuring Francis X. Bushman, with Miss Ruth Stonehouse. Don't fail to see big feature. First show at 6:30. Admission, 10c to all.

SERVICE

The bank for a business man is one that can take care of his business needs.

His bank should offer him safety for his deposits, quick collection of checks, notes and drafts; also the prompt meeting of his ordinary borrowing requirements and any unusual needs that may arise.

This bank performs this manifold service for its depositors and we invite you to carry your account with us.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL STATEMENT OF
Barre Savings Bank & Trust Co.

MARCH 1, 1916

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Real estate loans	\$938,748.03	Capital stock	\$50,000.00
Other loans	672,376.08	Surplus fund	50,000.00
Bonds and investments	114,402.89	Undivided profits	3,894.91
Real estate	24,640.60	Dividend No. 23 (8 per cent.)	4,000.00
Fixture account	15,313.09	Deposits	1,769,856.01
Funds on hand and in banks	112,270.23		
Total	\$1,877,750.92	Total	\$1,877,750.92

This bank is authorized by law to act as trustee, executor, administrator, guardian, receiver and assignee. Extra large safety deposit boxes for rent; price, per year, \$2.50 and upwards.

We pay all taxes on deposits, without limit, and invite you to use our banking by mail service if you live at a distance.

DIRECTORS

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HOMER FITTS (Vice-President) E. A. BUGBEE
W. A. DREW (Treasurer) C. F. MILLAR

Howland Building, Barre, Vt.

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Ladies' New Spring Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Wash Goods, Latest in Spring Neckwear, Curtain Material.

Children's Gingham Dresses

Pretty Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years	49c
65c Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years	59c
79c Gingham Dresses, 2 to 6 years	65c
75c Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years	59c
\$1.00 Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years	85c
\$1.25 Gingham Dresses, 6 to 14 years	98c
\$1.50 very pretty Trimmed Dresses	\$1.25

New Goods in the White Sale

Ladies' New Waists, Muslin Underwear, Corsets, Laces, Hamburgs, White Goods. See the special Night Robes, Skirts, Combinations

—75c value for, per garment 49c
See the values in Corset Covers 25c, 42c, 49c
Bargains in Brassieres at 25c, 42c, 50c

Waists and Corsets

See the new Waists at 50c, 69c, \$1.00
Silk Waists at \$1.25, \$1.98
\$4.00 fancy Silk Waists at \$2.98
Corsets in the sale at 50c, 79c, 98c up

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UNTIL YOU SEE OUR BARGAINS

The Vaughan Store

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AND BUY A MATTRESS NOW

Owing to the sharp advance in the price of cotton, the prices on bedding have advanced proportionately. We have TWO CARLOADS, consisting of SOFT-TOP, PURE WHITE COTTON AND COTTON FELTS, SILK FLOSS, etc., that were bought before the advance in price, and which we will sell for a limited time at the old prices.

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The Union Savings Bank & Trust Co.

of Morrisville, Vermont

Statement, January 1, 1916

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
Loans	\$1,328,094.04	Capital paid in	\$50,000.00
Massachusetts state bonds	40,000.00	Surplus	60,000.00
Helena warrants	3,200.00	Undivided profits	27,958.91
Bank building and lot	2,500.00	Due depositors	1,297,685.24
Cash on hand and in banks	73,167.98	Treasurer's checks	6,933.31
		Taxes due in February	4,384.56
			\$1,446,962.02

To the above statement could be added over \$20,000 of accrued interest. This means a surplus of over 12 per cent., or 2 per cent. more than the state requirements. In other words, for every hundred dollars which you deposit in The Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Morrisville, Vt., you have the protection of \$112.00 in gilt-edge securities, besides the stockholders' liability. Few people understand that the strength of a bank depends not on its size but upon the ratio of surplus to deposits. This makes us one of the strongest banks in the state, and for this reason we solicit the patronage of people who may be planning to send a part of their surplus funds away from their home bank.

The Union Savings Bank and Trust Company

MORRISVILLE, VT.

W. M. SARGENT - Treasurer